## 'OUR DAY"

Friday is our day for receiving calls from all who want genuine goods at genuine cut prices, as at this week's

### SPECIAL FRIDAY SALE.

Outing Flannels. 5c goods; value at 10c. Lusten Wool Skirts 89c; worth \$1.50. 32-inch Brandenberg Cloth 10c; regular price 25c. Ledies' black lisle thread Union Suits 75c; former price \$2.50.

Men's fast black and tan Balbriggan Hose 1212c; regular 20c goods. 34-inch fancy striped Linens 1212c; regular price

12 yards extra fine, yard-wide Bleached Muslin for \$1.

16 yards good Bleached Muslin for \$1. Remnants of Ribbons and Laces half price. 15c and 20c figured Pongees for 81sc. Slik Waists about half price. 32-inch figured and plain drapery Silks only 49c. Pla d India Linens 5-3c; regular price 10c. 45-inch black, all-wool Henrietta 79c; former price

Wash China Silks 45c; regular price 75c. Double-plated spoons and Forks 14c a package. Good Bay Rum 31c a bottle. Lubin's Extracts, 2 -cunce bottle, for 89c.

## L. S. AYRES & CO. ART GLASS

Sparkling and smiling at its own beauty as reflected in the polished

Hardwood Floors spread out beneath in all their wealth of worth and service.

The economical housewife, as well as the tasteful one, will make inquiries about this.

-ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE

Carpets, Draperies, Wall Paper. The Largest House in the State

> ART EMPORIUM. Telephone 500.

### PREPARE FOR THE G. A. R.

Cheap Lithographs for window decoration, 22x28 inches. of Lincoln, Sherman, Sheridan, Grant, Logan, etc., etc. 25 cepts each. Supply yourself now.

> THE H. LIEBER COMPANY, 23 South Meridian St.

G. A. R., ATTENTION! STATE CAPITOL. INDIANAPOLIS, GRANT and MORTON agency for them. Headquarters G. A. R. **EMBLEMS** LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE.

16 East Washington street.

DALTON'S CALENDAR. Aug. 18, 1873-Panic of '73 began. Aug. 19, 1782-Battle of Bine Licks. Aug. 20, 1794—Battle of Fallen Tim-Soon cometh the month of September, first of the season autumnal, Month of the grape and the apple, month when the leaf turns to rus-Month when the sun loses fervor, and the straw hat is discarded. It is full time to come and see Miller's Fall Styles In HATS. DALTON, HIGH-CLASS HATTER BATES HOUSE.

CALDWELL'S SUICIDE.

Letter Left to His Parents - Evidently His Mind Was Affected.

The parents and widow of William F. Caldwell, who committed suicide in St. Louis by shooting himself, believe that there is some mystery at the bottom of the unfortunate tragedy. After the death of the young man the following note was found on his person by the St. Louis cor-

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 14, 1893. Dear Parents-I suppose you have or will hear a very bad report about me, and will say that it is not true, and also about Jennie as well, as I cannot face you, and I will end it. I have not seen the paper, but was on the train and have learned of it. I have almost \$100 coming, and I hope you will collect it, and if Jennie kills herself slee, I leave about \$600. And see that we are buried in good shape. And with my insurance policy it will replace what you have done for me. I will close with love, dear mother, father, eister Ada and her husband and dear Eddie, and all relatives.

I have a little more than a dollar to my credit at the American National Bank. Farewell for-

Last week Caldwell and his wife started from their home at Peublo, Col., for the East. After leaving Peublo, Caldwell explained that a business matter would require him to leave his wife and go to La Junta. When he left her it was arranged that they should meet in St. Louis. After remaining in Kansas City a few days, Mrs. there but a few hours before her husband. It is understood that Mrs. Caldwell was in an adjoining room to her husband when he fired the fatal shot, and rushed to his side as he breathed his last. In his last letter the young man spoke of some disparaging charges in a Western newspaper, but his friends deny that any such paragraph ever appeared. Caldwell was apparently happy with his wife, and both were en route to this city when the distressing affair occurred. Mrs. Caldwell declines to talk of her misfortune.

New parter goods at Wm. L. Elder's.

DEPOSITORS MEET

Most of the Evening Spent in Fruitless Discussion of Plans.

Little Information Elicited-District Attorney's Assistant-Cabinet Works-The L. O. O. F. Funds.

All of the benches and a large portion of the standing room of the Criminal Court room was occupied last night by the depositors of the defunct Indianapolis National Bank to again consider stens looking toward the realization of the largest possible amount upon their deposits in the bank. The attendance was considerably larger than that of the meeting last week, and the meeting was attended by several depositors outside of the city and representatives from a few of the outside banks that had claims against the defunct bank. The entire evening was occupied in discussions pro and con of a multitude of propositions and endless motions made and amended, and then withdrawn only to make room for others destined to accomplish little good for the depositors. As usual in mass meetings of more than ordinary proportions, where there is anything at stake, there was a wonderful diversity of opinion as to the best methods to be adopted to accomplish the one end desired by all-the realization of the largest amount possible upon their claims. It seemed impossible to find any plan that would receive the sanction of any considerable number of the depositors. This condition of varied views was the natural outcome of the lack of opportunity to discuss the different plans and arrive at any preconcerted plan of procedure, and the time of the meeting was for several hours necessarily occupied with those present arriving at a clear understanding of what was contemplated in the plans proposed by the report of the committee which had been appointed at the meeting last week.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Stechhan, and the report of the committee was the first business before the assembly. The report recommended that the depositors employ attorneys to look after their interests and investigate the condition of the bank, to ascertain the

probable percentage that could be paid. When it came to a discussion upon the question of the adoption of the report of the committee, an elderly gentleman in the rear of the house arose and vigorously opposed the report, and any action looking to the employment of attorneys to further deplete the funds to be distributed among the depositors. The speaker was a stranger to most persons in the room, but demon-strated that he was very familiar with banking business and the past administrations of Indianapolis banks that had been forced to suspend. He expressed himself very forcibly as opposed to the employment of attorneys, and emphasized his point by referring to the history of the Fletcher & Sharpe failure, in which, he said, the depositors were swindled out of a large amount of money by the exorbitant charges of attorneys, receivers, assignees and their employes, and would have received dollar for dollar had they not been compelled to pay large fees for useless services. The speaker was of the opinion that the appointment of Hawkins as receiver for the bank was a purely political appointment, and had the courage to express his views upon the appointment in the most forcible manner. He viewed both the appointment of the re-ceiver and the receiver's attorney, John W. Kern, as a gross prostitution of the public service to political purposes, and very sharply criticised both in terms and with a force that carried conviction with it. He denounced the action by which it was sought to make political gain out of the wrecking of the bank, and cencluded by saying "God deliver us from politics." After the speaker had taken his seat there was considerable speculation as to his identity, which increased, as inquiry

failed to disclose who he was. His evident familiarity with banks gave weight to his statements, and a statement by him that he represented a large claim increased the desire to know him. He made no state-ment as to who he was in his talk, but when asked as to his identity told that he was C. D. Morgan, president of the First National Bank of Knightstown. J. P. Baker, who took a prominent part in the discussion, arose and said that the meeting was no place for the discussion of politics or the failure of any one to have performed their duty, but the question in hand should be immediately disposed of. He advised the selection of some person or persons to go through the books of the bank and examine the assets and report upon the probable amount to be realized by the depositors on their claims. The plan, he said, would take time and labor, and he did not care whether the person to make the examination be an attorney or an expert accountant, but he thought it should be some person who would understand the rights of the depositors and the rights of the bank, and favored the report of the committee

recommending the employment of attor-Attorney W. V. Rooker opposed the plan for the reason that the attorney when employed would have no authority and could not execute the plans, as the receiver was the only one with authority to investigate the condition of affairs in the bank. He favored selecting competent persons to assist the receiver in any particular in which the receiver might be willing to accept the assistance, and cited an instance, where as a representative of claims amounting to about \$40,000, he had asked concerning certain assets amounting to \$26,000, reported to be with a distant bank, and received very little satisfaction, being told that duties inside the bank prevented the investigating of the value of this item of the reported assets. The officer of the bank with whom he was talking, he said, had told him that it was in just such cases as this that the co-operation of the depositors would be very fruitful. The assets were being dissipated every day, and immediate action was necessary. But recently a bank indebted to the Indianspolis National had failed and there would be a probable shrinkage of about \$10,000 there.

D. B. Shideler interposed an objection to the meeting attempting to undertake the employment of attorneys by resolutions adopted by them in mass meeting. His objection was based upon the failure of obligation upon any one by such a procedure to secure the attorney payment for his services. The proposition was also indefinite, he thought, as to the percentage of the payment to be borne by each depositor. He advised the appointment of a committee to draft articles of agreement for the employment of counsel, the agreement to be submitted to the depositors for signature obligating themselves to bear their proportion of the expenses incurred. C. D. Morgan again arose, and all eyes were turned towards him. He again strenuously objected to the employment of attorneys, saying that he had experience in that line and had found it expensive, and was unalterably opposed to further dimin-ishing the amount to be received by the de-

positors of the bank. At this juncture E. H. Fowler, of Spencer, moved to strike out of the report all that portion of it relating to the appointment of attorneys, and deferring it till another meeting. He opposed the recommendation of the committee because there was no limitation as to the amount that should be paid to the attorneys. A moout was lost and the discussion on the proposition to employ attorneys became even more spirited than before. As a compromise, Mr. Dunlap moved that the whole matter be referred back to the committee, with instructions to formulate an agreement for the employment of attorneys and present it to the depositors for signatures, which motion was objected to by Fowler, who thought it had not been sufficiently shown that attorneys were needed. He was replied to by Dunlap, who said he thought there was ample proof of the necessity of attorneys to look after the interests of the depositors after the way in which they had been "robbed." "We have have had the shell game worked upon us completely," he said. "I have heard a rumor that some of the depositors have been cared for, and that after the failure of the bank, and I think that the rumor came

to me straight." After a deal of wrangling a vote was taken upon the motion of Mr. Fowler tostrike out the portion of the report relating to the employment of attorneys and the motion was lost by a large majority. The question of the adoption of the report of

an end to the discussion, and Mr. Baker read a resolution which had been prepared authorizing the employment of attorneys, which was vigorously oplate or in any manner regulate the amount to be paid for his services. W. V. Rooker said that the first man who attached his name to the resolution obligated himself to pay the attorney employed by the committee any amount that the committee might agree to pay, and if no more signed it he would be liable for the entire amount. This objection was sought to be remedied by Vinson Carter, who proposed as an amendment that the obligation be not binding till depositors of the aggregate amount of \$100,000 attach their signatures. This amendment was in turn objected to by Rooker, who said that it would be of no effect in law, and if an attorney rendered services under it he would be entitled to recover, notwithstanding the condition in the contract, citing in his support the decisions in the cases by the Consumers' Gas Trust Company against subscribers for stock in the company. The discussion had reached a general hotch potch, when D. B. Shideler suggested that the discussion, which had continued for several hours without accomplishing anything, be stopped, and moved that the committee, which had been appointed at the previous meeting, be instructed to draft an agreement for the employment of attorneys, to be paid not more than 1 per cent of the amount of deposits represented by the signers, the agreement not to be binding on any of them till a total of \$100,000 was represented by the signatures; the agreement to be drawn up and left at the office of Vinson Carter, in the Vance Block, for signatures. The motion was adopted, and the meeting ad-

Knowledgeous Mr. Corr. "Where is Mr. Burke?" asked a Journal reporter of Assistant District Attorney Corr yesterday. The latter, after a careful survey of the ceiling, imbibed a generous supply of ice water and remarked: "His mail has been ordered sent to Jef-

ferson ville." "He is not in Washington, then?" "Not that I know of."

"Is there any move being made in the bank case!" "Not that I know of." "Have there been any warrants sworn

out for the arrest of any body?" "Will there be any warrants issued?" "Not that I know of."

"Do you think think there will be any further developments in the bank busi-"Well-I-yes, that is-I-oh-not that I

"When will the first move be madef" "Ob, we are waiting for the powers to move, so to speak." Plainly Mr. Corries valuable acquisition to the heavy, impenetrable darkness of the

Odd Fellows to Investigate.

district attorney's office.

Enoch G. Hogate, grand master of the Grand Loage of Odd Fellows, will be here to-day to conduct an investigation into the alleged irregularities of Theodore P. Haughey, president of the Indianapolis National Bank. Mr. Haughey, as treasurer of the order, has been in charge of the funds for many years of both the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, and it is claimed that the books should show \$32,-800. In Mr. Haughey's bank the Indianapolis lodge had on deposit the sum of \$1,700, and other lodges are said to have possessed equally large sums which they had placed with the insolvent institution.

Says He Bought Bogus Exchange. John Farris, a tailor doing business at the corner of Kentucky avenue and Illinois street, bought at the Indianapolis National Bank, ten days before the suspension, an exchange draft for \$300 on a New York bank. A few days ago he received the paper from New York, indorsed across its back, "no funds." Farris claims that he was sold the draft when the Indianapolis National had no deposit in the New York bank, hence the institution was guilty of ob-

ALL THE CRACKS TO BE HERE.

Cycler Lumnsden Talks of the Coming Bicycle Races in Indianapolts.

'Cycler A. E. Lumnsden, who will be at the Bates a few days, said, last night, that the crack riders of the country are looking forward with much pleasure to the great international meet to come off here next week. He thinks this will be one of the big successes of the season, as all the leading flyers of any consequence are sure to

"I saw Sanger, at Chicago," said Mr. Lumnsden, "and he told me that he would be sufficiently recovered from his injuries at Chicago by that time to ride again, and that his first appearance would be at the Indianapolis races. With the two cham-piens, Sanger and Zimmerman, the meet here cannot fail to be a success.

The announcement that the dashing performer, Sanger, is going to be here will be glad news, as it was reported he might never be able to race again. Lumnsden was in the same general smash-up with banger and says he was as badly used up as the Milwankean. He, himself, will not be able to get in condition for the international event. Speaking of Zimmerman, Lumnsden said that the champion is undoubtedly the greatest man on the wheel that has yet come out. Although thirty pounds lighter than Sanger, Zimmerman has the build for a perfect racer and is heavy enough to carry all the muscles for speed and endurance. Explaining the five-mile open event at Chicago wherein Johnson outstripped Zimmerman in the stretch. Lumnsden says: "No one can beat Zim-merman in a finish with all things equal. but that day Zimmerman was riding a wheel which he had kept blowed up to a high test, using the pump every day. On this occasion the tires lost a small amount of sir during the race and were getting soft by the time the men reached the stretch and made just enough difference for Johnson to pass the champion."
It should be added that Lumnsden led during the first four miles with a killing pace that had something to do with the

NO CURRENCY FAMINE HERE.

A Local Banker Pronounces the Alleged Stoppage of Exchange Nonsense.

In a conversation, yesterday, a local banker said that there had recently been some statements in one of the Indianapolis newspapers about the alleged stoppage of New York exchange, which is, for the most part, sheer nonsense. "Our regular customers," he said, "are doing business with New York exchange the same as usual and we are accepting and issuing it the same as we always have. The only trouble is with persons who are not regular customers, and the only extra charges are made on bills of exchange on large shipments of grain and stock. We wrote to New York bankers some time ago and asked them if they would accept exchange on grain shipments and send currency home, and they replied that they would rather

"It we were to pay out currency and take bills of exchange its effect would be to attract large shipments of stock and grain from this section to Indianapolis, and would soon drain our currency. The only effect of the stoppage of exchange on these shipments is to stop somewhat shipments of that class to the East and the only effect here is to cut of some commissions made at the stockyards. As far as the manufacturers and merchants are concerned it does not effect them, and the only indirect effect would be to possibly delay country collections. There is no currency famine here, and every bank has honored checks and drafts on it by persons or corporations having a balance with them."

Barber Shop Burglarized.

The Circle House barber shop was entered by burglars sometime Wednesday night and a number of private lockers opened and relieved of belongings. The theft was confined to razors and other implements known to the tonsorial art. Fortunately the committee was then put and unani- the cash drawer had been emptied in the mously adopted, but even this did not put evening and no money was found. RAILROADS PLEAD

President Ingalls Presents the Big Four's Case to the Tax Commission.

Lake Shore's Attorney Puts in a Plea-Sweeping Statements About the Condition of Railroad Property.

The State Tax Commission had a busy day yesterday. About a half dozen railroads were represented before the board, all presenting claims for reduction of assessment. At the beginning of the session yesterday morning President M. E. Ingalls, of the Big Four railway system, appeared before the board. President Ingalls made quite a lengthy speech, to the general effect that the assessment of the road is entirely too high. He alluded to the great benefits which the State has derived from her railroads. "In spite of this fact, however." said he, "assessments have been raised high that capital is driven State. There of the railways here in Indiana which I believe would go into bankruptcy if compelled to pay their taxes to-day. There may have been times when the assessment of railway property was too low, but I think it a fair business proposition that the pendulum has now swung too far in the opposite direction. The Big Four has more railway track in Indiana than any other company. At least a third of our employes and near one-half of our mileage are within the borders of this State.

ANTI-RAILROAD LEGISLATION. "Speaking of roads in general, I can say that your legislation has been very hard on them. Employes have been dismissed by hundreds and running expenses have been cut down solely from this cause. Bankruptcy of nearly half the roads in the State and a great deal of expensive litigation will be the result if a general road stocks and bonds are selling for about 60 per cent. of their value in 1891 and there has been a general falling off of at least one-third in earnings. The only temporary relief is the earnings derived from the world's fair business. Outside of this the earnings of all roads are very small." President Ingalis then proceeded statement of the condition of the main line and branches of the Big Four. The main track measures one thousand miles. Among the branch roads is the C., W. & M., two hundred miles in length, and assessed at \$17,000 per mile. "The read cost \$15,000 a mile," Mr. Ingalis said, "and it has not been greatly improved since. It is not worth over \$2,000,000. The assessment of the track from Rushville to Benton Harbor of \$11,000 in 1891 was about

In the assessment of the Cincinnati, Lafavette & Chicago road President Ingalls thought a great mistake had been made. Much of the equipments of the road, he said, were the same, up to last year, that they have been for the past fifteen years. It is now assessed at \$31,000 per mile, and the president says he would not be willing to pay over \$15,000 per mile for the entire line. In order to convince the board of the truth of his statements Mr. Ingalls said: "I will sell the road for \$20,000, and if given six months' time I will make it a better road at the same price. It only runs from Tem-pleton to Kankakee and was paid for by shipping one thousand bushels of corn free from Lafayette to Cincinnati for the bentit of the receiver." The Whitewater division was then considered by President Ingalls. The road was assessed at \$8,972 per mile in 1891. A reduction was afterwards made to \$7,500. The Harrison branch of the Whitewater road and the Columbus, Hope & Greensburg road were referred to as almost worthless. The latter is assessed at \$400,000 and President Ingalls thinks \$100,000 would be high enough. President Ingalls then proceeded to tell of the worthlessness of the Peoria & Eastern. This road is assessed on the basis of \$10,000,000 total value and the president declared it would not sell for over \$5,000,000. "It is the poorest line the Big Four company owns," said he. "If the tax suit now pending should go against us. I will favor turning the road over to the people. The assessment should be reduced 50 per cent."

President Ingalls concluded his remarks

by referring to the main line, stating that the assessments on that is not so far out of the way. Said he: "We are interested in Indiana more than any of you, perhaps.
We have a great deal of money invested in
this State, and will be glad to remain with you so long as you treat us fairly."

MR. DYE'S ARGUMENT. After President Ingalis had ceneluded John T. Dye, general counsel for the road, appeared before the board with a lengthy statement. He thought the Big Four is assessed higher in proportion to its value than other lines. The statement, summing up the case, in conclusion says:

In the case of the Big Four system the feeble lines are in this State, and the lines of greater earning capacity are out of it, and there is no reason for the disproportionate increase in the assessment of 1892 over 1891. It is clearly un-just to assess the Big Four lines is Indiana upon a basis of the amount of stock of the Big Four company, because that stock represents property taxed elsewhere and not a part of the lines of Indiana, and which cannot be taxed in In-Indiana, and which cannot be taxed in Indiana. To make this perfectly plain, the consolidated company holds in its treasury \$5,000,000 of the stock of the C., V. & C. Railway Company, extending from Danville, Ill., to Cairo, Ill., that road being assessed in Illinois. This \$5,000,000 of C., V & C. stock adds nothing to the value of the St Louis division, or any divisions operated in Indiana. To assess the St. Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. & Louis division at a greater sum than the T. H. I. raliroad because the Big Four company owned stocks in other roads outside the State of Indiana is to double the taxation of the St. Louis division. It is to add to the assessment of the lines of Indiana the value of lines located in other States and taxed there, and which cannot be taxed in Indiana. The Big Four holds in its treasury not only stock of the C., V. & C., but of other roads, amounting to millions of dollars. To add together the bonds of the consolidated company on its branch lines and spread them out over a whole system works a great injustice The Chicago & West Michigan road was represented by Edward Hawkins. Mr.

Hawkins simply asked that the assessment of the road be left unchanged. J. V. Kelso spoke in behalf of the New Albany Highland Electric railway. The road is only one mile and three-quarters in length, and cost \$63,000. The assessment last year was \$50,000, and a reduction is sought on the ground that the road is practically worthless.

INDIANAPOLIS NATIONAL BANK. The afternoon session of the board was a lengthy one. Before the railroads were brought up for consideration John W. Kern appeared on behalf of the Indianapolis National Bank, and asked that the bank be released from taxation this year, as the institution was really insolvent prior to

Godfrey Jaegery then appeared before the board as the agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway. "Since real estate," he remarked, "is assessed at half price and our road at over \$55,000 per mile we certainly feel that we have a grievance to present to the board. The taxes paid last year by our company amounted to \$122,938 in Indiana, or 5.8 per cent. of the gross earnings. In other States we only pay about one-half this percentage of taxes in proportion to the gross earnings." Porter county was taken as an example. It was declared that while the net earnings in that county were only \$8,898, the taxes amounted to \$11,631.59. Mr. Jacgery stated further that there was a decrease. in ten counties through which the road runs, of \$37,249,845 in the value of personal property. This property, he claimed, was hidden, and therefore threw a greater tax burden upon the railroads. Mr. Jaegery thought a reduction in assessment of \$7,950 ought to be made.

"The element of earnings." said he, "was i certainly lost sight of by the board in the assessment of this road." The road, being assessed at \$55,288, earned \$15,510 on an average per mile. Other roads were cited. For example, the Vandalia earned \$16,127 per mile last year, and was assessed at \$37,-598; the P., C., C. & St. L. carned \$14,128, and was assessed at \$35,144. CHICAGO & ERIE ROAD.

John H. Dyers spoke for the Chicago &

Erie road. He said the road was assessed

along with larger lines when it is in reality

a small road. He had no definite request to

make of the board except that the assess-

off of the present assessment. After Mr. Raymond had concluded the board adourned to meet in executive session at 8 Warning to the Superintendent.

ment would be reduced as much as possi-

ble. The road was assessed last year at

The Elgin, Joliet & Eastern road was represented by F. W. Raymond. Mr. Raymond indersed the statements of President

Ingalls regarding the valuation of stock

being a poor criterion for making assess-ments. He said their road had pienty of

stocks, bonds, etc., but they could not be

sold. The road is mortgaged to the ex-

tent of \$6,000,000, and there is a monthly

interest account of \$27,000. The road is

assessed at \$20,690 per mile, and is declared to be worth only \$17,000. The speaker

asked that \$3,000 per mile should be taken

\$35,000 per mile.

Police Superintendent Colbert is under the ban of an assassin. Yesterday he received the following startling missive. postmarked "Indianapolis:" Beware. Your life is in danger. A FRIEND.

The Superintendent, after perusing the above, coolly lighted a cigar and filed the warning away among other interesting souvenirs of office. He is not alarmed over the impending danger, and will continue at the head of the department for a time at

Nikolaus Reiz denies that he holds or teaches anarchistic sentiments; neither was he prominent in the incidents growing out of the Haymarket riot in Chicago. He was not in that city for several years previous to the riot, leaving it in 1884 and not return-ing until 1888, Mr. Reiz has always opposed anarchy, and has written and printed many articles denouncing that doctrine. He is

He Is Not an Anarchist.

firm for which he worked while in Chicago. Northern Hospital Extension,

also the bearer of flattering recommenda-

tions from the Abbott Buggy Company, the

A warrant was drawn vesterday by the State Auditor in favor of the Northern insane hospital for \$2,981.23, on account of the extension of the building and other improvements. The principal part of the extension includes the new dining room.
The same hospital also received \$6,991.75 for current expenses. The Southern hospital was allowed 5,596.21.

Francis Murphy at Acton Park, The great speaker on temperance will be at the Park next Sunday. Will deliver several addresses during the day, assisted by the Gospel Temperance League.

\$4.50-CHICAGO AND RETURN-\$4.50. Via Pennsylvania Line. Tickets good ten days. All trains stop and baggage checked to and from South Chicago,

Grand Crossing and Englewood, within view of and only a short distance from the World's Fair and only a short distance from the world's Fair and adjacent hotels.

Elegant Pullman Buffet Parlor Car leaving Indianapolis at 11:45 A. M., daily. Seats reserved upon application to ticket agents, 48 West Washington street, 46 Jackson Place, Union Station, Massachusetts avenue, or W. F. Jirunnei, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS-VANDALIA LINE.

On August 22d, Sept. 12th and Oct. 10th the Vandalia Line will sell excursion tickets to the West and Southwest at one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. Tickets good returning twenty days. For details apply to the nearest ticket agent, or address W. F. BRUNNER, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

Big Four Route. LAST WEEK ACTON CAMP MEETING Closes Aug. 21, 1893. Excursion Rates-50c Round Trip. SPECIAL TRAINS EVERY DAY. Time of Trains on Week Days. Leave Indianapolis Union Station 6:20 a. m. 11:05 a. m, 4:20 p. m., 7:20 p. m. Arrive Acton Park 6:47 a. m., 11:35 a. m., 4:48 p. m., 7:42

Leave Acton Park 7:50 a. m., 9:46 a. m., 6:58 p. m., 10:46 p. m. Arrive Indianapolis Union Station 8:20 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 7:30 p. m., 11:10 Sunday, Aug. 20, Francis Murphy, Gospel Temperance League and Jubiles

Singers Will Be Present. Time of Trains on Sundays. Leave Indianapolis Union Station 6:20 a. m., 9 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 6:20 p. m. Arrive Acton Park 6:47 a. m., 9:25 a. m., 2 p. m., 6:45 p. m.

Leave Acton Park 12 noon, 7 p. m., 10:46 p. m., 4 p. m Arrive Indianapolis Union Station 12:30 . m., 7:30 p. m., 11:10 p. m. 4:30 p. m. H. M. Brosson, A. G. P. A.

Hill's Stiding Inside Blinds Parties building or remodeling should adopt Hill's Sliding inside Blinds. They are han some, durable. Do not rattle nor interfere with curtains. Can be taken out or put back very quickly. Call and see model or send for chalogue and prices.

HILDEF.RAND & FUGATE, Agents.

52 South Meridian street.

JULIUS C. WALK. CARL F. WALK. A SAFE INVESTMENT.

We are offering our entire stock of Diamonds at prices, which, if you investigate, we are sure you will see the investment of your money in this line is a safe one. Our prices on Watches, Solid Sterling Silver, and are consillation. ver, etc., are equally low.

Successor to No. 12 East Washington St.

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TAKING THINGS COOL Is very advisable during the HEATED TERM.

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